

The Weekly Museum.

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The History of LOUISA.

AS there is no passion incident to the human mind which operates so strongly on the happiness or misery of life as Love, so there is none to which the young and innocent of the softer sex give way to with less caution or reflection. For their sakes then, who, guiltless themselves, suspect no fraud in others, I wish the following authentic little tale to be made public, as a kind of beacon to my fair readers, to warn them against the perfidy of men. This story is not embellished with any episodes, as it is no fable, but a literal matter of fact.

Louisa was the only child of Mr. Hartington, an opulent merchant in Liverpool; and though she had the misfortune to lose her mother in her sixth year, the tenderness of a fond father, as far as it was possible, supplied that want, by affording her every species of education that her sex, even in an higher rank of life, are thought capable of. Her natural talents more than kept pace with the advantages of her education; so that, at sixteen years old, she was deemed not only the most beautiful, but most accomplished young person in that part of the world.

The united charms of her mind and form, joined to the most certain prospect of her possessing a large fortune, drew a crowd of admirers round her; but none of them were happy enough to touch the gentle heart of the amiable Louisa.—As she mark'd no preference, she gave no offence; but few are the hearts in which love is so firmly rooted, as to subsist without hope; and, by degrees, many of her sighing slaves withdrew, in expectation of finding a kinder, though less perfect mistress, elsewhere.

There was, however, among her train, one true votary to Cupid, whom I shall call William Selby.

Her charms, her mind, her virtue he explor'd,

Admiring; soon was admiration chang'd

To love, nor lov'd he sooner than despair'd.

From a friendly connection between their families, this youth, though some years older than Louisa, had been bred in the strictest intimacy with her; and she not being blessed with a brother, had bestowed on him that mild sort of affection, compounded of tenderness and respect, which such a relation claims. His attachment to her, as I have already said, was of a much more ardent nature; but the difference of their prospects in life, joined to the generosity of his disposition, which withstood not to debate, but to exalt the Sovereign of his soul, made him determine to keep his passion secret, “and in smiles conceal his anguish.” For, alas! William, though descended from a noble family, was but the son of a clergyman, who, with, an humane and benevolent heart, found it difficult to support a large family upon 200l. a year.

William was originally designed for the Church; but the uncertainty of finding even a provision for himself in that sacred calling, as he was not allied to any Bishop, and his earnest desire of being useful to his family, for he was the tenderest of sons, as well as of lovers, determined him to quit a col-

legiate life, before he had obtained his degrees, and seek for fortune in a busier scene.

By the interest of Louisa's father he was appointed a Writer in the India Company's service; and the pleasing probability of obtaining wealth, and of dispensing it to those he loved, would have filled his mind with the most delightful sensations, if the sad idea of parting from Louisa had not cast a gloom on all his hopes of happiness, and darkened the bright prospect.

As the time of his departure approached, his melancholy increased; and he found it would be impossible to tear himself from his adored Louisa, if he were to attempt the bidding her adieu: He therefore resolved to take his leave by letter; and left the following lines to be delivered to her by his favourite sister, as soon as it was known that he had sailed.

To LOUISA.

“MY ever dear, and, ah, too charming friend! think what must be the situation of thy William's heart, when the sole image of delight it can receive, is that of giving a momentary pain to thine.—Yes, selfish as I am, I exist but in the hope that my Louisa's gentle breast will have a sigh, and her bright eyes be quenched in flowing tears, while she peruses this last adieu of her adoring, her despairing lover.—Ah! start not at the fond presumptuous phoebe, Louisa! but remember, that he who writes, has never dared to utter it.—That Power alone, who knows his inmost thoughts, has seen his anguish; and to that Power he bends, in earnest prayer, to beg for blessings on thee, unmindful of himself.—Thine is the medium of thy William's happiness; in that alone he wishes to be blest.—Adieu—a long adieu!”

Though Louisa had never yet experienced either the transports or the pangs of love, she had a heart susceptible of the most melting tenderness; and William's letter produced more permanent effects upon her mind than she could have imagined. Sorrow was a new guest in her gentle bosom, and she seemed to welcome the stranger with the same degree of fondness, that its opposite, joy, is in general received. In short her cheerfulness declined, and even the opening roses on her cheek were supplanted by the lily.—Alarmed at her situation, though ignorant of its cause, her father proposed her spending the winter in London, where she had not been since she left school; her obedience was ever the shadow to his will, except when she could divine his thoughts, and then it was their harbinger, preventing his command.

They set out together for the capital, where he placed her in the care of his sister, the widow of Sir John Morton; and after spending a few days in London, took the tenderest leave of his darling daughter, and returned, now doubly a widower, to Liverpool.

The splendor and novelty of those scenes in which Louisa was now engaged, produced their natural effect on a young mind; yet was not William forgotten in the midst of her gaiety; and a bright drop would often tremble in her eye, when either a similarity of person, or any other circumstance, recalled him to her imagination.

Numberless were the conquests which Louisa made in her new circle; but there was one and only one, whose homage she accepted with pleasure.—To all the assiduities which she had been accustomed to receive from William, he joined the fondest warmest speech of love; a moment's absence was an age to him; and he complained in tender elagic strains, of being banished his Louisa's sight, even in those hours which were necessarily allotted to rest.

This gay and galant commerce subsisted for some months between Col. Layton and Louisa, though not without some tender, but transient remembrances of William; & might have continued much longer, had it not been interrupted by lady Morton's enquiring of her niece, whether the Colonel had obtained her father's consent to authorize his addresses. At this question Louisa started, as from a dream, and instantly recollected that her lover had never hinted an idea of matrimony in any of their conversations. But this she immediately attributed to his delicacy, as supposing he wished to gain her affection, before he would presume to ask her hand.

Lady Morton then informed Louisa, that lord Maynard had written to Mr. Hartington for permission to pay his addresses to her; and added, that his proposals were so generous, that she did not doubt of his obtaining her brother's consent, as he had declared, that if he was happy enough to gain her heart, he desired no other treasure.

With a quickness unusual to her, Louisa replied, that was not to be disposed of to the highest bidder, and therefore never should be his.

In the midst of this not agreeable entretion, she received a letter from her father, repeating what lady Morton had already told her in relation to lord Maynard, and seconding the information with his most earnest and tender intreaties to receive his lordship favorably, provided she had no prepossession against him, or in favor of another. He slightly mentioned his having been, for some time, in a declining state of health, and that on that account, and many others, he wished to see his daughter to honorably provided for as she would be upon such an alliance.

Concern for her father's ill state of health triumphed over every other consideration in Louisa's mind, and she would have set out instantly to pay her duty to him, if she had not been prevented by lady Morton shewing her a letter she had received at the same time, wherein he said, if he did not find himself better, he should go to London in a few days, in order to have a consultation of physicians. This immediately put a stop to her journey, as she reasonable supposed her going to him might at least delay, if not entirely prevent his coming.

Afflicted, and disturbed with the various conflicts in her mind, a friendly shower of tears came to her aid, and she sat leaning on her arm, and gazing on her father's letter, when Col. Layton entered the room unperceived by her.—Perhaps she never looked more lovely than at that moment; for, as Dr. Young says of women,

“Heaven is pleas'd to make distress become them,
“And dresses them most amiably in tears.”

But the Colonel's attention was more engaged by the cause, than the effect; and he snatched up her father's letter, pretending that he supposed it came from some favored lover, whose sufferings he might be then lamenting. Though she made every possible effort to recover the paper, he had fully satisfied his curiosity before she could prevail on him to restore it; and the moment he had done so, he threw himself at her feet in an agony of despair, declaring, that if she listened to Lord Maynard's addresses he would destroy himself; for that his happiness were bound up in her alone, and they should both perish before her. In order to calm his transports, she assured him, that if he could obtain her father's consent, she would most willingly sacrifice the offered advantages of rank and fortune; and, blushing through her tears, confessed, that her hopes of happiness as much depended upon that event, as his; and that she would go so far as to join her entreaties with his, and doubted not but they would succeed with the tenderest and most indulgent of parents.

[To be continued.]

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

O H! could I find some lonely spot,
Some vale recluse, some humble cot,
Where peace and health do dwell;
There would I listen to the breeze
Murmuring thro' the rustled trees,
And bid all mirth farewell.

Calm as the summer ray of light
Just hovering o'er the verge of night,
Would I all pleasure view;
The circle gay the inspiring bowl,
I would not crave to cheer my soul,
But joys divine pursue.

Blest with a maid whose charms would prove
A sempiternal source of love
Would I contented be;
Two lisping babes to join the feast,
And by their prattle give new zest—
These would suffice for me.

Philosophy with solemn air,
I'd court, to teach my lovely fair
To bear affliction's rod;
Religion, fair celestial maid
Should o'er our cot her mantle spread
And lead our souls to God.

Thus would we pass this vale of woe:
If happiness doth dwell below,
To find her would we try;
And when th' unerring dart of death
Should strike, and stop th' expiring breath—
We would have learn'd to die.

New-York, Sept. 17. BELLEGARDE.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

On hearing a LADY who was somewhat COQUET-
TISH say, she would marry none but a MAN of
GOOD SENSE.

SOPHIA says a man of sense she'll wed;
Nor for a blockhead deck the bridal bed:
But, while her smiles the fool and fopling share,
What man of sense would woo th' unthinking fair?
Shall wit and genius meanly condescend
To vie with fools!—with fribbles to contend!
No!—let the nymph, if worth meets her regard.
Her buzzing flies and humming drones discard.

Broadway, Sept. 19.

IGNOTUS.

EPIGRAM.

WHEN fate decreed his Wife shou'd die,
Ned shed no tear, he breath'd no sigh;
"We bless" said he "the will of Heav'n,
That takes away what it hath giv'n."

THE DEAD BEGGAR.

Written in a Church-Yard, on seeing the funeral of
a Pauper who perished for want.

By CHARLOTTE SMITH.

S WELLS then thy feeling heart, and streams
thine eye

O'er the deserted being poor and old,
Whom cold, reluctance, parish charity
Consigns to mingle with his kindred mould?
Mourn'st thou, that here, the time-worn sufferer
ends

Those evil days that promis'd woes to come,
Here where the friendless feel no want of friends,
Where even the houseless wanderer finds a
home!

What tho' no kindred crowd in sable forth
And sigh, or seem to sigh, around the bier;
Tho' o'er his coffin, with the humid earth
No children drop the unavailing tear;
Rather rejoice, that here, his sorrows cease,
Whom sickness, age, and poverty oppress'd;
Where Death the Leveller, restores to peace
The wretch who living knew not where to rest.

Ah! think, that this poor outcast, spurn'd by
fate,

Who a long race of pain and sorrow ran,
Is in the grave, even as the rich and great,
Death vindicates the insulted rights of man.
Rejoice! that tho' severe his earthly doom,
Tho' rude, and strewn with thorns the path he
trod,
Now (where unfeeling fortune cannot come)
He rests upon "the bosom of his God!"

THOUGHTS ON MARRIAGE.

D ID young people seriously consider the im-
portant change which marriage must neces-
sarily produce in their situation, how much more
cautious would it make them in forming their
choice of a companion for life? Alas! what avail
the graces of the finest figure, the most captivat-
ing address, the assemblage of all that is ensnaring,
if the heart is depraved, or the conduct imprudent.
The gayest associate of the convivial hour may be
the dullest, the most unfit companion for the do-
mestic circle: and he, who is never satisfied but
in a crowd, or when engaged in a continued round
of pleasure, is very unlikely to make a tender and
prudent husband. Should sickness or distress draw
near, depend upon it he will fly from their ap-
proach. If beauty alone excited his passion, it
will cease to exist when you are deprived of those
attractions on which it was founded. If fortune
was his inducement that will likewise so lose its
value in his sordid mind; and the very person who
brought him the wealth for which he sighed, will
be considered as the grand obstacle to its enjoy-
ment. Too often is this unpleasant picture to be
seen in many discontented families, which a little
serious reflection might have prevented being so
unfortunately realized. Never be prevailed upon
to yield to your heart to any one, however he may
shine in the gay circle of the world, if you are
convinced that he has no relish for the enjoyments
of a retired life. The man who likes every house
better than his own, will scarcely take the trou-
ble of making home agreeable to others, whilst it
is disgusting to himself. It will be the only place
in which he gives way to his discontent and ill hu-
mour. Such people are for ever strangers to the
dear delights of the social state, and the real com-
forts of a well regulated family. He that is indis-
criminately at home is never at home, and he feels
himself a stranger or a visitor amidst his closest con-
nections.

THE MORALIST.

OSTENTATIOUS GENEROSITY.

BUT here comes Generosity; giving—not to
a decayed artist—but to the arts and sciences
themselves.—See.—he builds not a chamber in
the wall apart for the prophet; but whole schools
and colleges for those who came after. Lord! how
they will magnify his name! It is in capitals al-
ready; the first—the highest, in the gilded rent-
roll of every hospital and asylum.
—One honest tear shed in private over the un-
fortunate, is worth it all. [Stierne's Sermon.]

THE MEDLEY.

ANECDOTES.

A private in the Shropshire militia, (O. E.) be-
ing in conversation with his comrades, rela-
tive to the late riots in Birmingham, told them that
he saw the first stone thrown there; of this some of
them expressed a doubt, as they knew he was at
that time many miles distant from Birmingham.
He still, however, maintained his point, assured
him he was there and by way of asseveration,
said, "G—d—my eyes, and blast my limb,
if I was not." He repeated these words a second
time, and then clapped his hands on his thigh;
when, to the astonishment of all present, the joints of
his limbs were immediately contracted, and he has
continued a cripple ever since. Before this misfor-
tune, he was one of the finest young men in the regi-
ment, and he now considers this as a just punishment
for his wanton rashness in calling God to witness a
falshood.

THE mildness of Sir Isaac Newton's temper
through the course of his life, commanded ad-
miration from all who knew him, but in no in-
stance perhaps more than the following. Sir Isaac
had a favourite little dog, which he called Dia-
mond; and being one day called out of his stu-
dy into the next room, Diamond was left behind.
When Sir Isaac returned, having been absent but a
few minutes, he had the mortification to find that
Diamond, having thrown down a lighted candle
among some papers, the nearly finished labour of
some years was in flames, and almost consumed to
ashes. This loss, as Sir Isaac was then very far ad-
vanced in years, was irretrievable; yet without
once striking the dog, he only rebuked him with this
exclamation, "Oh! Diamond! Diamond! thou lit-
tle knowest the mischief thou hast done."

Anecdote of the late Gen. Wooster.

A high sense of honor and a manly resolute tem-
per, were the distinguishing traits in the cha-
racter of this hero. He knew not how to crouch or
flatter; But military obedience, affable politeness and
ingenious condescension, were displayed by him on all
proper occasions.—While he commanded a regiment
during the last war with France, in the neighbour-
hood of Lake Champlain, where the American and
British corps were united in one army; it became ne-
cessary to form encampments for the whole. The Ad-
jutant general accordingly assigned each regiment its
proper station. That of Col. Wooster was favour-
able and the ground soon cleared and the tents pitched.
Some British officers, viewing this with envy, suc-
ceeded at head quarters, to obtain an order for the
removal of Col. Wooster's regiment to another spot,
and the Adjutant General came to see it executed.—
"Tell his Excellency," says this affronted soldier that I
have but two removes from this place—to Heaven,
or home." This answer gained a recall of the last
orders. He and his soldiers were directed to keep their
station, and no more attempts were made to make A-
merican Provincials pioneers for British regular for-
ces, as had frequently been done before.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 21.

EVERY precaution has continued to be carried into execution in this city to prevent the infection from being communicated. Since our last the Corporation, conjointly with the Citizens Committee, have been very vigilant, and on Tuesday last, by hand-bills, ALL INTER-COURSE between this city and Philadelphia was ordered to be stopped—but unless the Citizens will second these endeavors, they will be vain—no Citizen must take in passengers from thence should they succeed in getting to town—and pardon us if we add, that those who persist in doing it ought to be treated as assassins. The Committee have enjoined new duties on every individual Citizen, which must be adhered to—we can be cautious without suffering ourselves to be alarmed—undue apprehensions unnerves the system, and renders the body an easier prey to diseases of every kind—cowardice and fear expose the citizens as much to distempers, as they do soldiers to the enemy. We have heard of but two instances of death in this quarter by the distemper—one who was removed to Governor's island on Sunday (a Mr. Spier) and the other riding quarantine on board of Captain Bailey, from Philadelphia, name unknown.

Information by a gentleman from Philadelphia. Friday morning last week the fever continued with great violence; about 100 were buried on Thursday. The gentleman says he rode from one end of the town to the other on Thursday afternoon, in order to view the situation of the place; he says he rode past four or five burying grounds; he saw as well as he could count them, by standing on his carriage, as many as sixty graves open to receive the dead that evening—he supposes by the best information, that Potter's Field and the other burying grounds would receive as many more. While riding a courier on horseback, he saw several coffins carried by negroes; some few were walking after two of them. They bury all the evening or early in the morning, and then by negroes.

He further advises any person belonging to this city not to go to Philadelphia, at present, the consequence would be this, if they were taken sick, they would be turned or carried out of their lodgings—no money would save them, or procure a horse, except it was a negro.

The stage-boats were forbid to carry any person from Philadelphia; the officers of the Custom-House would not admit any person into the office, and received all papers through the windows; the vessels are not allowed to go above Market-street to unload; the stores were nearly one half shut up, and a great number of them that were open were left with only single person to take care of the property; the bank was expected to be closed this day, as little or no business is done in it at present.

The two Men of War, that arrived on Wednesday last, have brought letters to Citizen Genet; as late as the 25th of July, which contain new proofs of the esteem of the French nation for that Minister.

When the above vessels left France, the siege of Valenciennes was raised, Conde was not taken—the insurgents were beaten every day, and the arms of the Republic, not only protected the coasts, but were masters of the gulph and channel. The bloody Marat had been killed by a woman as he was coming out of a bath.

The Constitution was accepted by the greatest number of the Departments, and all the members of the Convention, as well as the ministers who had been under arrest, were delivered up and restored to their functions.

On Thursday afternoon arrived the ship Factor, Capt. Brown, from London—by whom we have received papers to the 26th of July, from which the following extracts are taken:—

The fortress of Ballegarde surrendered to the Spanish troops on the 25th ult. The garrison, consisting of near a thousand men, are to remain prisoners of war.

British Head Quarters, Euxineux, July 16.

On the 13th agreeable to articles of surrender, the garrison of Conde marched out of the town, and laid down their arms. It consisted of four thousand and eight hundred men, amongst whom were three regiments of the troops of the line, amounting to two thousand seven hundred men:—The rest were national guards, the strongest battalions of whom consisting of 440 men.

One hundred and three pieces of Ordnance were found in the place, but the quantity of ammunition is inconsiderable.

A London paper of the 26th July contains an official account of the taking of Coshheim by the Prussians, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Van Schoenfeld.

"The war of the allied powers against France (says a letter from London) grows daily more and more unpopular. Those powers are not likely to subdue the French; and it is esteemed that they have already lost 400,000 men. The failures among the commercial part of this kingdom, are astonishingly great, and beyond any former period. The Brigands or Aristocrats near Nantz have been completely defeated, and in two engagements have lost near 20,000 men. All is tranquil at Paris; and Brissot, and others of the Convention who were arrested, were treated so at their own request."

The Georgia Gazette of the 29th ult. mentions other instances of depredations by the Indians on the 14th, a party of whom (about ten) were overtaken, several horses re-obtained, and some of their camp equipage, &c. seized on, but the savages escaped.

Albany, Sept. 9.—Friday afternoon arrived in this city, from their mission to the Western Country, the Hon. Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering, Esqrs. two of the commissioners of the United States appointed to treat with the hostile Indians, and on Saturday they proceeded on their return to the seat of government. General Lincoln, the other commissioner, is on his return by water.

We are sorry to learn, that the commissioners have not succeeded in their attempt to make peace with the Indians. Who, we understand, insisted that the river Ohio, should be the boundary line between them and the United States—which considering the great purchases of lands made of them at the public and solemn treaties, by the United States, and the extensive settlement by our citizens, on the N. W. of that river, was obviously not admissible. The war, of course, must continue until the savages are brought to reason.

We at the same time have good reason to believe that the Six nations will continue in friendship with the United States.

Savannah, August 22.—The ship Alexander, from New-York, was brought to last Thursday, between Charleston and this port, by a British 74 gun-ship. The officer sent on board behaved politely, and detained her but a short time.

MARRIED

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Livingston, ROBERT HUNTER, Esquire, to Mrs. BRADFORD, a lady in whom are united every perfection of mind with every personal endowment.

By the GOVERNOR.

TO prevent market boats and others going on board or approaching too near vessels which may be performing quarantine below the point of Governor's Island, Notice is hereby given, that the Health Officer will cause a Black Flag, to be constantly displayed at the mast-head of such vessels respectively.

Given at the city of New-York, this 15th day of September, 1793.

GEO: CLINTON.

THE Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and spreading of Infectious Diseases, report, that no new case of any infected person has occurred in this City since their last report.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

THE Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and spreading of Infectious Diseases, Do hereby give information to all persons coming from Philadelphia and who wish to come to this city, that in less than fourteen days from the time they left Philadelphia, no such indulgence will be granted, and even then they must give ample proof that in the mean time they have enjoyed good health, and had no intercourse with any sick of the infectious disease now existing in that city.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

The Marriage of Miss HETTY HAYS, bandied in by Aaron Henry, is false—The Printer hopes the parties will pardon the insertion, as it was imposed on him by an infamous LIAR.

The piece signed QUIBUS, if divested of a few personalities, will appear in our next.

SUPERFINE CLOTHS.

Imported in the Ship Belvidere from London. Best London Superfine Broad Cloths, Viz.

NAVY BLUE,	Drabs,
do. different shades	Snuff,
Bottle and grass green,	Claret,
Pearl, Lead,	Cinnamon,
Slate, Black,	London-Brown,

And a variety of very handsome Mixtures.

TRIMMINGS suitable for the above.

Cassimeres of different colours twilled and plain Do. ribbed, Vest patterns of different kinds, Silk Florentine of a superior quality,

for sale by

CALEB HAVILAND, TAYLOR.

No 13, Goldenhill-street.

Who returns his sincere thanks to those who have favoured him with their custom; and now assures them and the public in general, that he is furnished with cloths and trimmings of a superior quality, and is determined to sell them at as reasonable a rate as any person can afford in this city.

JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS, who are masters of the business, will meet with encouragement, apply as above. September 19.

A YOUNG LAD WANTED,

IN a Retail Dry-Good Store. None need apply unless of reputable connexions, and good disposition and character. Enquire at this Office.

TO BE LET,

TILL the first of May next, the upper part of a House at Corlaer's Hook; next door to Messrs. Cornwell and Martin's. Sept. 9. 1793.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday last, an Apprentice Boy named MICHAEL CONREY, by trade a Hatter; he is about 6 feet high, round shouldered, dark brown hair, wears it tied, and is about 19 years of age. He had on when he went away a short blue Coatee, a light coloured jean waistcoat, striped trowsers, a fashionable black hat, a silver watch in his pocket, and took with him a number of very good clothes, amongst which are a light blue broad cloth, and a striped nankeen coat.

Whoever will take up said apprentice and return him to the subscriber, No. 76, Queen-street, shall receive the above reward & all reasonable charges.

All masters of vessels and others are forbid harbouring or carrying off said apprentice.

Sept. 14.

JAMES TELLER.



TO BE LET OR SOLD,

A STORE on Farmer's wharf, built this Summer. Enquire of NATHANIEL NOTT, No. 8 Hague-street, or John A. Honson, on the premises.—Also, a

brick two story Dwelling House, wherein the subscriber now lives, No. 8, Hague-street.

Sept. 14.

NATHANIEL NOTT.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

AS there is nothing more useful, beautiful or a greater personal ornament than a good, lean, full set of teeth, every care should be taken to make or keep them so, for which purpose,

J. Greenwood, Surgeon-Dentist

Orlsey-street, (a white house) directly opposite the fire-engine house, corner of St. Paul's Church yard.

PERFORMS every operation incident to the teeth and gums; makes and fixes teeth in the best manner from a single tooth, to a complete whole set.

Mr. Greenwood's abilities in the line of his profession, is well known and approved, having practised in this city upwards of nine years with great success. Mr. Greenwood will engage to fix artificial teeth in so neat a manner, that if an indifferent person can distinguish them, after close inspection from the real teeth, he will charge nothing for them. Teeth cleaned, &c. &c.

N. B. Mr. GREENWOOD's much used and esteemed, specific Dentifrice Powder, for cleaning the teeth, preventing tooth ach, and curing the scurvy in the gums, being entirely free from any kind of acid, having the preference of pearl dentifrice by numbers who have used it. Sold by appointment at No 238, Queen-street, corner of King-street, by John J. Staples and son, and by the proprietor, price 2/6 per box, or 24s per doz.

TIMPSON and GILMOR,

Cabinet and Chair Makers, No. 18 and 19, Great Dock-Street, between Coenties and Old-Slip, New-York.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business together, to carry on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches.

They take this method of returning their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for their generous, and hope for a further continuance of their favors, as they shall endeavor to meet their approbation.

They likewise carry on the Windsor Chair-Making in all its branches.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and thankfully received.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen are wanted at the above business. None need apply but good workmen.

June 29.

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PAINTING, GILDING and GLAZING.

No. 43, Smith-Street.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for their generous encouragement in the line of his business.

SHIP and HOUSE PAINTING,

done with neatness and dispatch.

Ornamental Painting, & Signs elegantly executed.

JOHN VANDER POOL.

Seabury Champlin & Edward Burling,

Under the Firm of

CHAMPLIN and BURLING,

No. 53, Beekman-street,

TAKE the liberty of soliciting the favours of their particular friends, and of the Public in general. They carry on the Cabinet Making business in all its branches, and have in their Ware Room, a variety of Fashionable and well made Mahogany Furniture, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Particular orders will be attended to in such a manner as to merit future favours.

New-York. 22d. June. 1793.

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CASTELLI,

ITALIAN STAY MAKER,

Just returned from Charleston, No. 71, Broad-Way, opposite the City Tavern,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the ladies of this city, for the great encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favours by due attention, and the strictest punctuality. He continues to make all sorts of stays, Italian shapes, French Corset, English stays, Turn stays, Suckling stays, Riding stays and all sorts of dresses, in the most elegant and newest fashion.

June 15.

66

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.

JOHN BURGER, Jr. returns his thanks to his friends and former customers, and takes this method to inform them that he has removed from Barclay-street, to Maiden Lane, the corner of Green-street, a few doors below the Ofwego Market, where he carries on the business of COPPER-PLATE PRINTING in all its various branches, he solicits the continuance of the favours of his friends and the public and hopes, by an unremitting attention to business, to give the utmost satisfaction. Bills of Lading Exchange &c. &c. may be had at the shortest notice.

75. tf.

American Manufactured

BLACK LEAD POTS,

Equal to any imported and cheaper.

Black LEAD, both coarse and fine, for the purpose of blackening Franklin Stoves, and irons with brass heads, Plains of various sorts good Glue, Brands, of copper or cast iron, of any description, Screw Augers, Pots, Kettles, Griddles, Pye Pans, iron Tea Kettles, wool and cotton Cards, &c.—Also, a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.

Lately imported, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms, by

GARRET H. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 2, Beekman-Slip.

HARDWARE.

JEREMIAH HALLETT, and Co's Store, removed from No. 52, to No 173, Water-street, between Burling-Slip and the Fly-Market, where may be had, a general assortment of Ironmongery, &c. Also, Tin Plates in Boxes.

TWO APPRENTICES wanted to the Tailoring business that can be well recommended—Please to apply to the Printer.

79tf

MR. MACK,
Miniature Painter.

WHOSE performances have been so much admired, by the lovers and promoters of the Fine Arts, returns his grateful thanks, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since in this city, and begs a continuance of favours, which he hopes to merit, being so fortunate as never to fail taking the most striking likeness of every subject he attempts.

New-York, Maiden Lane, No. 43.

August 3, 1793

KNITTING COTTON.

Of the BETHLEHEM MANUFACTORY, just arrived and for sale by

ROBERT M'MENNOMY,

No. 82, William-Street,

WHO respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased the store of Goods of Mr. Henry Ten Brook, and added thereto a general assortment of seasonable fancy articles, which will be disposed of by the piece or yard, at the most reduced prices, for Cash.

He solicits the continuance of Mr. Ten Brook's former customers, and assures them every attention shall be paid to their orders, and dealt with on the same principles.

June 29.

S. L O Y D,

Stay, Mantua-Maker and Milliner.

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that she carries on the above business in all its branches, at No. 21, Great Dock-street.—She returns her most grateful acknowledgements to her friends and the public for past favours and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

Those ladies who please to favor her with their commands, may depend on the utmost attention to give satisfaction, and the lowest terms.

Orders from town or country punctually obeyed.

July 20, 1793.

71—17.

MILLINERY.

MARY PRINCE,

No. 13 1-2, William-street, New-York.

HAVING procured the greatest variety of bonnets, silks, vellum and other fashionable ribbons, flatters herself she has it now in her power of serving her customers with as elegant new-fashioned bonnets as any person of her line in this city. She has now on hand the following variety.

The Union, Belvidier, Imperial Cottage, Queens Basket, Queens Village, English, Scotch, Slouch, Old Ladies, Patterson, Village, Cottage, and York Bonnets of the greatest variety of colours and prices, Calashes, Cloaks, and Shades, covered Chip Hats, and Scotch Nett Caps, with a great variety of other articles in the above line too tedious to mention.

N. B. Being determined to decline the dry good business, a small quantity remaining on hand will be disposed of at prime cost, or under.

JOHN A. HONSON,

Packer of Beef and Pork,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has provided every convenience for the repacking of Beef and Pork, on Farmers Wharf, two doors from Peck-Slip, where vessels can come close to the Wharf to deliver and take in, at very little expence.—Those that please to employ him may depend on the strictest attention and best endeavors to give satisfaction.

New-York, July 6.

69. 6m.